Poctry.

OLD MEMORIES. the M - was springing at my feet,

the more toff a with cosh a smile

Ohigive to Disastly micros fac-

this feeble seeman on a strugg, len't err pt ' though I de see th down on any age ball betrop is ! Dido leves him like a locuse affre; not more frica in the bonds of Hymen

Miscellany.

BUNNING FOR A TOWN OFFIS. changed to meet an aid front of min

an of talent to doublings the duties of should not I go in and win ? Perhaps fact had something to do with it. No er had this iden taken full possession of to make the suggestion to neighbor This plan delighted me, for it would see of doing a neighborit turn-. I might have enlisted and some to th is, and I preferred to show my great

tiem by serving the country in a civil w days Spooks appeared. He said at been thinking for more than a that I was the very man for a cer that he had just been to the oppo cue and by voting "early and in whom I was sure to beat. It remained for me to get the nomin my own party and the thing would

is groud to call him a member. So

eer all around the cap bush without ne smelling a rat. time-just a trifle of ten dollars, h This was more than a trifle for me hard times, but what is money com

ed to a town offic? Nothing of cours secordingly the dimes and quarters wer But I have not time to particularize; sufit to say that I treated every man I met two weeks before the caucus came off. I sextremely glad to see and shake hands

Well, at the caucus, what with Snooks' og "carly and often" and I voting for several times, I succeeded in getting

By the way I have since distovered that "canous" as composed of two very signifi-cant words, 'eau and 'eus.' Can refers to the amount of covery and begging one performs in order to get one's friends into office, only to have the infinite pleasure of seeing them ultimately pulling the wires directly against yourself. And the cule is having against votreel. And the cost is having to stand treat all round and then get whipped at last. Nothing could exceed the happiness I enjoyed during the interim of caucus and town meeting. My soul fairly overflowed with benevolence and good na-ture. I bought Polly a new silk dress, gave the parson one of my best smoked hates, and the widow Simpkins a cord of dry wood. floor in all the pump and majorty of mine offis - now I would hum a favorite at -

> Town meeting day came. I harnessed up when ought Congress to admit these States Pompey and started off. Even Pempey was full of life and animation, and seemed to But I must not be too particular. I slapped their bostility, and are repentant. They five dollars into the handlord's hand with due directions about treating, paid liberally for printing the votes, and then walked up to the polls and voted the last time for my- evidence that the condition of lovalty and self. Seen the dinner bell rang. As I was classified in the condition of lovalty and condition of the self that are the condition again; and buy a dinner, a thing I had not done before Congress must puss upon it, otherwise we buy a dinner, a thing I had not done before at a town meeting in ten years. Soon have no securities. And I insist that the Snooks appeared; said things were looking. President, by making peace with them—if very squarely-Pompey must be sent unvery squarely—Pumpey must be sent immediately to bring in stragglers—paid a boy a quarter to go with Pompey. After a whole Pompey appeared with the first load. Judge passes upon it." of my surprise and indignation to be every mother's son of them vate dord against me But Snooks knew of another land-no tim of the polls and the return of Pampey. Tim seed on; at last the polls closed just us Pumpey appeared in the distance. 'Oh the cruel and unrelenting lates!' Neighbor Jones tried to console me with the possibility If my election-time would tell. But and

greatest agony, fearing to learn the result .was elected by one majority. In a parsaysm carry greater weight with them to consider of delight I maked to the inverse and treated crate minds, than those of the late Senator of candy I got beset by a beay of men and boys, and the result was that my only and broadelorb coat was mearly pieces, a grictous cent was also engle in to learned that the eight, after correcting the pall list, found that I was debated by you mjerity. How provoking to just noremortal honor, but so it was

After paying my last dime in equating my bill, Pompey and I started for he per was minus three sinces I was min twenty-five dellars. Pompey looked felt sadder. Stopped at the mid and go weighed - found I and lost altern pounded firsh since the Saturday previous. The night ours was a said house. Polly one my grief was too deep for tears. He tired

oth my cars. Really,

I ruse the nurrow mern." -ran to town meeting -ran ills whole town poysiont if the rebel debt a worker foundation But the up. A fever from the effects of which I all bly never recover. Encrything form goes wrong. Pompty sicker--let Satan buffet me more severely, if por any and every affliction that Providence may see fit to send, but never, no tower, let me

A FROSTY ROBANCE .- A pair of closerflat Chicago, the other day, were closely idlested by an energed parent that they couldn't get the marriage rite performed, and tries to make good their escape with a horse and sleuch. But the weather was hitter cold, and before driving far their limbs began to have than an expresentative, submitted as less than an expresentative, submitted as less than an expresentative. and cared for by a hospitable family, who hadn't the slightest idea that they were ogether. They recovered from their stuper ust as the indefatigable parent introduced.

This is another attempt to concentrate the powers of the general government; another step. inst as the indefatigable purent introduced himself, finding their heads sale by sole on a pillow, and a first-class "scene" himselfiately ensured. After all this remainer, of course there must be a happy termination, and a claimed by the Car of Russia or the Emperor

of his young people who attended a singing school near Chain Lake, Marion county, Minnesota on the making the property of that State to be degraded by marrying with persons of negro blood. The Minnesota, on the night of the 13th limit. started f r home, a distance of a mile and a all, with an ex term. After remaining out two nights and a day the term got home, Iriven by one of the boys, the only one able An set of Congress might be passed, compelling to walk, laying on the sled three girls locked the State of South Carolina to allow negroes to gether in the cold embrace of death, another irl badly frozen, and the boys not quite so ad. The boy that was frozen the least says e supposed the cattle would go home, but notead went in another direction, and .topprd in a large marsh about a mile from the sights and a day. When it cleared so that bey could see, they started for home, and arrived in the condition above stated. The names of those frozen to death wers Mary and Louisa Landaker, and Amanda Presier.

Twenty citizens of Wilmington, Tacalay, presented the President with 150 pounds of beel and mutton. They accompanied their gift with a letter stating that they heartily approve his veto message and the stand he has taken in behalf of the Constitution, as shown by his speech last Toesday.- West ington despatch to the Advertiser.

We suppose the President thankfully non as the "committee of despotism." mutton.-Traveller.

The New York Evening Post says "The offensive speech of the 22d, made by Mr. Johnson-he had left his official was, to use a homely simile, the breaking of the bile; the lurking humors which had kept the body politic at Washington in a state of sup-pressed irritation, came to a head; the inflam-matory matter was discharged, and the general system, we trust, is all the better for it. any rate, the President has given vent to his up resentment, and feels no dould re-

ANOTHER SPEECH PROPOSITION PRESIDENT. be committee appointed at the mass mectng held in Baltimore, to endorse the Presiient, waited upon President Johnson and presented resolutions adopted at that meetng. The President replied, thanking them or their kindness, and saying among other things that taunts which have been uttered against him had no effect upon him. His s extremely glad to see and shake hands the everybody. I was also uncommonly erosted in the welfare of every man's could be same spirit as rebellion, and leads to the well, at the caucus, what with Snooks. desire nothing but to effect this reconciliation thoroughly.

Burlington Es

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 9, 1866.

Judge Collamer on Reconstruction. The views of the late Senator Collamer.

as he expressed them in some of his last words in the United States Senate, were pos-Now I would find myself walking the barn litive on the right of Congress to decide when and on what conditions the late rebelnow I would burst out laughing. In short lions States should resume their regular conmy happiness was complete, brim full and | dition in the Union. "When"-be asked-"when will and

know that I was 'ronain' for a town offis,' is not enough," said be, "that they stop should show fruits meet for repentance—they should furnish to us by their actions some

Again, he says, "I believe that when reestablishing the condition of peace with that people, Congress, representing the United With what anxiety did I wanth the closing States, has power, in ending this war, as any other war, to get some security for the fulure. It would be a strange thing if it a caril war as well as a foreign war, could parent the other day, her made was my excitement that I dare not trait my toot close it and make peace, by obtaining, hat we make a complete an exself to witness the canvessing for my volet. If not indemnity for the past, at least some
-I lingered at a convenient distance in the

After a while some one proclaimed that ! The words of no living statesman can evate minds, than those of the late Senator Coffames. Yet were he fiving to-day, to repeat them in the Senate, he would find himself classed by the New York Times and New York World, as a "northern disunion

Perhaps we have not given due allowance fren eried, and I eried, but in reality give the Desiderativ orators the ga-by. To Is appeared to me that my bend was a specified the spokesman of the Democratic hoge ballot for, and all night long the op-position parties were cramining toccs into we take the report from the New York considerably interrupted, but succeeded nev-Notwithstanding I was deleated, I have tred criticies in defining his position, including a glorious run -1 have van after Smoke - a very distinct announcement in inver of the

> to make all laws which shall treaty expires he necessity and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the cottons in the several States, and to the oraral States equal protection in the rights of

what had transpired within the last few days that the time had come when the Constitution that the time had come when the Constitution was to be secured from invasion. When he had all the words of the President of the Duited had believed that the agitation which had been

a fown meeting, was about to cease Mr Kelley (Penn.) desired to ask the gentle-

instrument' in one session?

Me Bogers—That may all be so. I am not here as an advecte of Andrew Johnson, but as the advector of the great decrines of constitutional liberty which be lays down.

of France. If this amondment was adopted and tablishing miscegonation in South Carolina, comright of marriage came under the general mean-ing of privileges and immunities, and a black on could, under the proposed measure, go into a State and claim the privilege of marrying a white woman moder the proposed amendment.—

marry white women. This amendment proposed to take away the rights of the States, and compel, by act of Con-gress, the abrugation of all the statutes of the States which make a discrimination between crimes committed by black usen and those committed by white men, instancing the State of Kentucky, where the crime of rape committed the case of a white man with imprisonment. He also referred to the laws in several of the free States, making distinctions between schools for white and schools for colored children, which would also be abrogated under the proposed

He spoke of Mr Seward as the hero of liberty. whom he was pleased to see standing up recently, whom he was pleased to see standing up recently in the city of New York defending those principles without which popular rights were a more myth. He was willing to sink all parties in oblivion; willing to bury them so low that the trumpet of Gabriel would never be heard by

He denounced the committee on reconstruc accepted both the compliments and the liberties of France were never more invaded by Napoleon than the liberties of this country were now invaded by that committee

At this stage of his remarks, Mr Rogers, carried away by the heat of declamation, had turn-ed his back to the Speaker, when Mr Washburn (of Ind.,) made the point of order that the gentleman should address the Chair and not the Mr Rogers apologized for the unintentional

Mr Kelley proposed to give the gentleman time to recover his exhausted energies to occupy a moment to show that we are not oppressed or likely to be oppressed by any of the dangers to which the French people were subjected under Resenante or any revolutionist.

Mr Rogers yielded to the gentleman. Mr Kelley read from Thiers' History a page, illustrating the manner of Bonaparte after his return from Egypt, describing him as a quiet, reticent, thoughtful, listening and observing, but opening his mouth to no one, which was all deep policy.

After the reading of the extract he remarked,

"Our Bonsparte does not wait." Mr. Rogers—Mr. Speaker, we have no Bona-parte. We have a pious man. We have a man who has come up from the humblest walks of life. We have a man who has never allowed himself to be put down by the aristocracy. We have a man who is the embodiment of civil liberty. We have a man who believes that the government was made for the benefit of the white men and the white women of the country, and not at all for the ben-

manity.
Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) inquired whether

Mr. Regers replied that he was not privileged to speak of anything except what had taken place publicly in the House, but if the gentleman would look at the constitutional amendments represent he that And what were the embodiment of tyranny.

And what were they all designed for They were designed for the purpose of keeping cleven

States out of the Union. He referred the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the constitutional. amendment prohibiting a State from paying its own debt. There was as much right to prevent New Jersey paying hers; to the constitutiona amendments, declaring that no State shall retain or pass laws making any distinction of He hoped that no Southern State would ever subscribe to such conditions.

Mr. Keney inquires what debt the States
were prevented from paying.
Mr. Rogers—It is proposed to-day to prohibit
the payment of the rebel debt. Such a measure
is the very emblem and quintessence of despet-

Jersey contracted any debt in support of the Mr. Rogers-1 suppose the gentleman does

not want to insult me.

Mr. Kelley-I only ask the question because the gentleman insists that we have no right to prevent New Jersey from paying her debts. into the halls of Congress in the persons of her up to the present date. Senators and Representatives as Pennsylvania

Mr. Kelley-I am satisfied. (A laugh.) stitutionality of the test oath. Mr. McKee (Ky.) inquired whether the gen-tleman from New Jersey was in favor of nul-

lifying a law of Congress before the constitu-tionality of that law had been passed upon by the proper tribunal. Mr. Rogers-No, sir, I am not for nullifying law of Congress; but I have a right to stand ere and protest against a law which I believe

be unconstitutional.

Mr. McKee-How could you have representaives from South Carolina before the test outh decided to be constitutional?

Wr. Regers—The way to get them into the God's mane, but us start for our destination. s decided to be constitutional? House is to repeal that law; to recognize in the spirit of Christianity the people of the South as our brethren; to remember that their fathers

nstrument? (Laughter.) Mr. Rogers—That is one of the grounds.

(Laughter.) Another ground is that it is dan-gerous to interfere with the landmarks that our fathers have set; another ground is that all these amendments have a tendency to keep eleven States out of the Union, and prevent the

Morrill in the House of Representatives, rumored to be the result of a compromise with the British ministers, in reference to trade with the British provinces, to take per has run—Polly has run—1. The amendment to the Constitution proposed trade with the British provinces, to take at short, I have run and no missing the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect March 16, the day the reciprocity and have run effect but the care shall have run effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect March 16, the day the reciprocity shall have run effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select committee of \$ Near, that Congress effect by the select by t

The hill repeals the fishing bounties, but admits the use of foreign salt; proposes the free right to fish by both Americans and British on all the Atlantic coasts from Care Mr Logore (dem. NJ) said he had hoped from May to Hudson's Bay, with all the right to land and dry fish (shell fish, salmon and shad not to be included .) provides for a common use of Lake Michigan, Sault St. Marie strument, he had believed that no more amend. canal, the St. Lawrence and Canadian caments to it would be proposed by Congress. He | nais; for the landing of goods at any port in either country for transfer direct to the other; that we may out lumber in northeast spect entertained for it than for the resolution Maine, and float it down the St. John's streams to the sea, free of export charges; the President baving the right to terminate vestions, whether he was not the same Andrew the treaty when the privileges are not se-

The following duties are laid on imports from the provinces into the United States On fish-Salmon, S2; shad, S1 50; mackerel,

S1; herring, packed and salted, 50 cents. On Bituminous Coal-50 cents a ton (28 hu.) cent per cubic foot; when sawed and valued \$7 or less per thousand \$1 per 1000 feet; when valued at over \$7 per 1000 feet, \$2 per | them out, were as follows:

On Lumber-Pine, seh, butternut, basswood, birch, elm and maple wood, round or sided, a cent per cubic foot; when hown square, I cent per cubic foot; sawed and valued at \$7, or less, Town Hall. ver \$7 and not over \$12 per 1000 feet, \$2 per 1000 teet, when over \$12 per 1000 teet, \$3; Highways and Bi provided that when lumber of any sort is planed. Liquor A₁ ency. finished in addition to the rates herein prowided there shall be paid for each side so plan or finished 20 cents, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved \$1.50, and if on two sides and tongued and grooved \$2 per 1000 Special Countables

On pickets, palings and laths, 20 per centum ad valorem; on rift, pine and cedar shingles, 75 cents per 1990; sawed pine and cedar shingles. 50 cents per 1000; spruce shingles 40 cents; a clapboards, So, and on spruce clapboards, \$2.50 per 1000.

Ad valorem duties - Living animals, 20 per

cent; fruit and vegetables, 10; broom corn 15; flour and middlings, 20; hides, 10; malt, 20; shove, grass seed, 20; plants, 15; ores, 10. Barley, beans, buckwheat, corn, 10 cents a bushel; potatoes, 2; wheat, 20; rye, 15; peas, 25; beef and pork, I cent a lb.; land and ham,

THE NEW HAVEN MEETING .- A meeting held at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday evening last, which was addressed by Senator Doolittle and Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, has been widely described as an "Andy Johnson meeting," held to back up the President, against Congress. The full reports of the meeting show that it was not at all such; but was rather a meeting to promote harmony among the Union men of Connecticut, with whom devision is sure defeat in their coming State election. The resolutions declare that President Johnson has never yet betrayed any trust confided to him; and that in the opinion of the meeting no vital difference of principles exists between the Presi-

dent and Congress. The mention of Mr. Sumner's name by Senator Doolittle was received with some applause. Mr. Doolittle said he believed Liquor Agency indebtedness, less "that in vetoing that bill Mr Johnson was as honest and patriotic as those who voted Fire Department, for the bill, and that those of the Union Street " party who voted to sustain him by refusing Poor to pass that bill over his veto, saved the Due South Burlington and inter-

Union party by that act." Rev. Dr. Bacon said that he did not an- Salaries -City Officers, pear to support President Johnson, or Con- Police services, nomination—ordered up the "spirits of the landlord's the landlord's water on Monday, along the Susquebanna follows to Polly.

A great deal of damage was done by high water on Monday, along the Susquebanna follows to Polly.

Street lamps and lights, [Here there was some applause in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by the Speaker.]

Street lamps and lights, [Printing, advertising and started lone to tell the said:

The Free Press. | Mr. Rogers, resuming his denunciation of the Reconstruction Committee, declared that a more can send no worse men to Congress than this fatal and bloody tyranny did not insult hucoming election, fall into the hands of the party that is opposed to, and trying to defeat General

The state of war will not cease till we have re-deemed our pledge to our ally, the negro, who

If the Democrate can get much comfort out of such a meeting as this, they are wel-

receive resolve, and the constitutional amendment stripping the people of the Scuthern States of millions of dellars worth of property invested under the Constitution of the United States— Mr. Kelley inquired what debt the States for and receive the bounty, or a child or children if there is no wislow, and she can marry without invalidating her claim if she first makes her application.

Mr. Poland has also recently reported, from the judiciary committee, a bill to provide for the revision and codification of the laws of the United States. Senator Samner. and others have repeatedly arged the messthat South Carolina has as much right to come gost, and that is neither official nor posted regulations.

> THE FENNAN CRISIS ARRIVERS .- After the receipt of the foreign advices last week an- intendent urges the adoption of a change of lowing proclamation :

HEAT THE FINISH BROTTON CO. 7 Murch let, 1905.

Brothers: The hour for action arrived. The habeas corpor is suspended in Iroland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and throws into prison.

Aid, brothers, help, for God and Ireland (Signed,) JOHN O'MAHONEY "God vave the Green."

every alteration of the Constitution, on the The I and People nowspaper ways a gould man ground that it has a tendency to change that has just arrived from Paris, who says that the The Icad People newspaper says a gentleman moment the Irish revolution assumes a belliger-ent character towards England, they will be so recognized by Louis Napeleon. The Superintendent sees little

THE PERSONS From the report of the Firmace Committee,

8	have been as follows:		
E	EXT	SHEE.	
	Fire Department;	\$1,010	12
5	Police Department,	\$1,212 \$3,184	35
e i	Street di	3,635	98
ŧ.	Pour do	6.997	153
8	Distillines of Town of	Bartington,21,807	112
5	Notes Discounted,	2,600	00
	Jaquier Agency,	9,557	27
8	Insurance,	119	91
5	Interest due C. S. D.	Eund. 925	21
à	Salaries,	580	
۹	Taxes alated, &c.,	100	
ă	City Hall, a.,	918	A16.
1	Stationery, advertising	cand printing, 404	52
9	Street Lamps,	1,899	
	Reception of Saldiere.	1370	
	Contingent expenses,	25,023	29
			_

These figures show that it has been an ex-On Timber-Hemlock and spruce, rounder pensive year for us, as a city, though no of the use of liquor. The report says just hewn square more so than the year previous, when the complaint is made of the insufficiency of fown expenses, as nearly as we can make वर्ग हकः

\$100,265 00 1,157, 10 Highways and Bridges Printing and advertising. Street lamps, Special Constables. Salaries and allowaness Miscellaneoutte

The cost of the Fire department, then paid by the Fire district, is not included in the

A comparison of these Sgures shows Invoice of Liquors on hand, Feb. that our highways have cost us some \$500 more than last year. The additional outlay tallow, 2 cents per lh; hay, S1 a ten.
Free of duty-Burr millstones, cotton and was well expended, in our humble opinion, linen rags, firewood, grindstones, unground and our streets are in enough better condition to well repay the increased cost.

The cost of the police department, is a heavy item. It was swelled last your by the presence of the returned soldiers, and can probably be reduced next year to a sum no greater than was paid in 1865 for special The Poor department shows a considerable

continue to, while the cost of living remains to high. The chief item of the past year's expenses has been the payment of the debt of the city, which, amounting to over \$20,000. has been wined out.

nercase of expense, and we suppose must

Starting thus source, the committee are able to present an estimate for a much more moderate outlay the coming year, as fol-

Estimated Expenses of next year hissing, which was drowned by thundering Unpaid Warrants and accounts, \$1,706 00 amount of liamer on hand.

4,600 00

1.700 00

5,000.00

1.000 00

est, about,

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) inquired whether the gentleman was at liberty to communicate to the House the character of the tyranny of that committee, and what the dangers were with which it threatened the country.

Mr. Rogers replied that he was not privileged to speak of anything except what had taken place publicly in the House, but if the gentleman was at liberty to communicate to the following the South might soon be represented with safety, but wanted the Strong arm of the law to protect the free-timen and loyal whites in their rights. Gen. Terry declared to him recently in Richmond, that should his arm of the provided by tax; to raise which they recommend a tax of 55 cents on the to remove his headquarters to Fortress Monroe.

To meet this, in addition to the receipts from other sources, the sum of \$10,518 85 must be provided by tax; to raise which they recommend a tax of 55 cents on the dollar. To this must be added whatever the they recommend a tax of 55 cents on the Actually paid by citizens vote for the establishment of a com-

a detailed statement, showing the Sanitary condition of the city as developed by visita Amount received by tion and inspection of every house and yard, Mayor's Warrant and recommending various measures for the | Of S. Huntington improvement of the city. A long chapter From wood sales is devoted to the need of a better supply of water, which has been already published Leaving in bands of and distributed over the city; and a good - Overscer, cash deal of space to the discussion of cholera and other epidemic diseases and the measures that should be taken to prevent their ap- Leaving a balance against pearance here. The Health officer recommonds a thorough cleaning of all the streets, yards, and every place where any fith has accomulated, the removal of all manure, the regular flushing of the city sewers, and ure, but it has always failed, and for no enlargement of one of the present ones, the Mr. Regers—I used that as an argument to show that New Jersey stood in the same position for reference, we believe, is Brightly's Diswine, and the adoption of other sanitary

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS REPORT

The Report of Rev. Mr Mix, School Supernouncing the numerous arrests of Femans management of the schools by amending in Dublin, Col. O'Mahoney issued the fol- the charter so as to bring them under control of a Board of Education for the entire eity, appointing a City Superintendent, rearranging the echool districts, and erecting new school houses. The report saws, our common schools are now for the most par neither well managed nor effective, and the ought to be, though perhaps as well conducted as possible under existing circumstances. In many of the districts the school our brethren; to remember that their fathers and ours fought side by side by on the fields of the revolution. Repeal this obnazious and unjust law, and let every one of the States of the Union be represented here.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio)—Are you opposed to the Construction on the Construction of the Construction on the Construction of the Construction on the Construction of the Construct primary and high schools do not, and car

The Superintendent sees little hope change for the better under the present school system and therefore urges the ensummation of the great object for which our Report of the City Officers for the financial formity and regularity may be secured and Soldiers effered their lives.

Mr. Bogers spoke for an hour and a half, his Four ending February 1st, 1806, together a regular ascent in training towards the does, &c., have just been published by or- may be promoted which now the youth of der of the City Control. They make a post- our city do not have, the desirableness of Is pumplied of 140 pages, filled with matter the city as a place of residence much inof very great interest to our bix-payers and creased and its true position as the leading educational as well as business centre of the State secured

REPORT OF THE CUIT ATTORNEY.

there are but two saids in which the City is of a capacious reservoir to hold eight milinterested, brought by Chas. Haynes and lion gallons, on the ridge East of Tuttle Henry O'Grady against the Town of Bur- Street; and the erection of works to supply lington. The former, to recover damages it with water taken from the Lake at some for obstruction of the culvert under College | distance from the shore. Their estimate of street; has been remanded from the Supreme the expense is as follows: Court to County Court, for new trial, which | Purchase of Burlington Aqueduct will probably finally terminate the suit. The other suit is to recover \$300 bounty alleged to be due to the plaintiff as a volunteer in the 17th Regiment. This claim, with about twenty others, was rejected by the City Council last summer, and in the opinion of the attorney, has no legal founds-

Constable Drew, Chief of Police, reports that the present police force is sufficient for Meters. all ordinary purposes. There have been made 248 arrests during the year, of which light for the city lamps, and recommends consideration of the use of kerosene instead

Chief Engineer Nelson reports the fire apparatus of the City all in good working order, but that there is a lack of hose. There 10,705 98 has been but one fire in the city for thirteen 1.270 90 of the Annual Supper of the Fire Departs "see must have the scater works," ment, and in place thereof a gratuity of \$54 00 \$1.50 each to every active fireman of the 2,448 00 Boxer, Ethan Allen and Hook and Ladder Companies. Me recommends the disbanding of Volunteer Engine Company, on account of the uselessness of the engine, and preents his resignation as Chief Engineer.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

\$5,255 23 224, 1865, Purchased from Feb. 22, 1865, to

Liquor sold from Feb. 224, 1865. to Feb. 1st, 1866. Empty bbls, sold Feb. 224, 1865, to Feb. 1st, 1866,

Ist, 1866, \$16,131 00 \$878 10 Balance,

the agency, All money received prior to May 1st, 1865, was paid to the Town Treasurer. P. H. CATLIN, Agent.

Jan. 9th 1865 to Feb. 1st 1866, amounting 1,500 00 to \$675 14, after deducting fines and costs 1,500 00 not collected. The number cases tried is 67.

> John B. Hollenbeck, J. P., reports fines and penalties imposed by him from March 16 1865 to Jan. 31st 1866, amounting to

BEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT. Dr. S. W. Thuyer, Health officer, makes

Union High school by no means what it

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Feb. 1st, 1866, 8,789 64 Expenses of Agency from Feb. 22,

1865, to Feb. 1st, 1866,

Invoice of Liquor on hand, Feb.

Included in the above is \$164 00. received for Liquor received of Constable, under the Prohibitory Law, leaving the profit of

RECORDER'S REPORT. The report of the Recorder is an abstract

of fines and forfeitures in his Court, from

JUSTICK & REPORT.

\$219 10, in 25 cases.

893 34 | amined the accounts of the Overseer of the [2,000 00 Poor and find as follows: Whole amount of expenses in Depart-

ment of Overseer as reported and brought to our no-Overscer as per vonehers and evidence.

\$1,463,40 General account Farm account Wood account 1,665 65

\$344.67

\$6,174.38

369 67 the city untaid of \$1,996 65 The Overseer claims as

400:00 The Auditors recommend that in the fature no accounts should be allowed, unless accompanied with vouchers in suitable form and condition to be properly filed and numbered, that with the accounts they may be preserved in the City Register's office for future reference

In addition to the above \$2,000 has been paid the Overseer which is included in the report of the Treasurer. The Overseer claims to have on hand some \$1,500 worth

port of Health Officer Thayer, to the City tect them from banishment laws, for which there Council, among other matters of the utmost has been no federal statute to this day to give mportance, discusses the immediate need of refres a supply of pure water for our city, as in-dispensable to its health, security and prosperity. He states that there are 650 persons esy of State Rights has been quieted. Let us alone for water, and that there are no less than 1828 persons who are dependent entirely upon cisterns, many of which from want of conformity or harmony with the theory of the require supply foul water, and which of all times and assepcially uncalled for now when course become dry when the supply of rain our tendencies cught to be all the other way. I is scanty. Taking in the Acqueduct works, the wells and all sources, still the supply of water for the place is not half what it should be, for ordinary private purposes, and not one quarter of what is needed for both public and private uses. "Water," he says "is mental system as this measure proposes—at least until time shall have been given for examination were to estimate the degree of vinility, pesscored by the City of Burlington, by the
quantity of water circulating through it.
we should be forced to consider it an almost

bloodless, and a very feeble city." the subject. Mesers. Ballou, Brink, Appleton and Barnes, have also made a clear and the last thirty years that was not the case. torcible report in which they urge prompt and control of the Southern States did so at the risk of a coat of tar and feathers, and of being ridden on a rail. He was informchase of the works and pape of the Burling-ed that recently a party of eight men went from Illinois to Mississippi to work in a machine shop

Company,
Buildings at the Lake and Pumping Machinery, complete, in-

cluding pler extended 300 feet into the Lake, Pipes and Laying. 9,000 00 Hydranis, one at every street

Valves, Gates and Stop Cocks, Superintensience, &c. Unestimated items and Sundries, Five Watering Troughs and two Fountains,

To raise the necessary funds, they recommend that the citizens be naked to authorin the issue of six per cent, bonds to the re- it was only in the preamble. (Laughter.) quired amount; and the saving to our citirens in reduction of insurance premiums ton as it is and when you bring them down to

est on the whole sum. The reports have been printed in paus-Mr Chandler (dem. N Y,) I understand the phiet form, by the Council, and will be distributed to-morrow. We commend them to the careful consideration of our citizens, and doubt not that every public spirited man months. He recommends the discontinuance after reading them will join us in saying, ready in the Constitution.

> SALE OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS,-The sale at el) tried to make himself heard, saying that the auction of the store-houses, kitchens, mess- gentleman (Mr Price) entirely misconstrued the rooms &c., connected with the U.S. Hospital in this city, is announced by Cant. Sawyer under orders from the Quartermaster General. The long wards, which are of most value, do not appear to be included. The sale takes place on the 14th inst.

> The TROTS ON THE BAY. - Five entries were made Wednesday afternoon for the 1st purse but I am perfectly willing to impart information made Wednesday afternoon for the 1st purse to as many of the Democrats as possible; but it of \$25 for horses that were never trotted is a harder job than I like to undertake at this late hour of the day. (Laughter.) better than 3.15, best 3 in 5 to harness. The race was won by O. A. Morse's "Fear Not." time 2.56, 2.56 and 2.54. A. J. Danforth's "Gep. Stannard" came in second, and J. Fay's "High Fly" was withdrawn in consequence of having east a shoe. The contest for the second purse of \$50, open to all horses owned in Chittenden County, best 3 in 5, was a sharp trial between Joseph Ba- The commissioner heads the table "St. Alcon's" Plum Bob," and C. Blodgett's "Lady bans (Canada) export of butter and cheese Wilkins." The first two heats were won by into the United States,"and adds: "This is a the "Wilkins Mare" in 2 56 and 2.56. The third was a dead heat in 2.49, and the fourth heat was won by "Lady Wilkins" in 251.

all horses, was taken Thursday by Capt. A. | put out? Austin's " Whalebone." Time 242, 241, 2.36. Miller & Fay's "Greyhawk" was the only other horse entered, and took the second best premium of \$25. There were no entries for the "grand Scrub race," which was to close the races, and for that and other reasons it did not come off.

The Spring term of the University of Vermont commenced March 1st.

REAL ESTATE .- The old "Merchants' Bank Building" on Water street, opposite the taken, but will be re-opened in a few days "Lake House," has been purchased by D. ander its new proprietorship with a largely The Auditors report that they have ex- A. Van Namee, Jr., for \$3,000.

OFF THE TRACK -Sheriff Munson had quite a collision on the Vt. Central R R. track with a Fox, whose arrest for intoxicasion we noticed a day or two since, and both went off the track, down an embankment. No lives lost.

THIRTY NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. The amendment to the Constitution reported by the Reconstruction Committee, securing to the citizens of each State the privileges of citizens of the several States, and equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property,

28 98
73 75
Mr Highy (Cal.) spoke in support of the amendment. He referred to the Constitution to prove that it intended to provide precisely for that which the amendment would provide for.

Mr Hale (of N V.) opposed the amendment. He thought the necessary reforms in State legis lation should come from the State itself, and not be forced upon it by the constrained comes. be forced upon it by the centralized power of Congress. For instance, most, if not all the States, made distinctions against married women in the matter of property. Was it for Congress to remove these distinctions?

Mr Stevens suggested that when all of the same class, all married women, were dealt with in the same way, that was not unequal legisla-

Mr Hale regarded that argument as much more specious than sound. For by a parity of reasoning it might be said that when one negro was dealt with in the same way as another, it was not unequal legislation. He apprehended that the distinction of class was quite as broad between negroes and white men as it was between married women and unmarried women. He insisted that the American people had not yet found out that the State governments were insufficient to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Bingham) had found it so, he would recommend him to emigrate to New York and he would find

it very different. Mr Bingham-It is intended to protect tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of loy-THE WAYER QUESTION.—The recent Re-

in Burlington who depend upon the Lake see that a more dangerous heresy does not rise

bodies, and a very feeble city."

The Committee of the City Council on should visit Georgia or South Carolina, he and that six of them came back, the other two baving been murdered-between the shop and their boarding house.

Mr Wright (dem. N Y.) raised a question of order that the House was not trying murder

Mr Price believed that, though he was not a and two made, and that he had always given the proper answer to the question. He was discussing the real question before the House, and sticking closer to it than any one who had pre-seled him. He believed that Congress now had the power sought to be conferred by this amend-ment, under the clause of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have the power to provide for the general welfare.

Mr Rogers-Will the gentleman inform me 2,500 00 | where he finds that clause? where he finds that clause?

Mr Price—Certainly, sir; it has been a part
of the joys of my life to impart information to
the ignorant. (Laughter.) It is in the eighth
section of the first article (reading it.)

Mr Regers Does not the gentleman resultrum the text of the Constitution? Mr Price-See the difference between a comion sense man and a constitutional lawyer .-

(Roars of Isoghter.)
Mr Rogers—(Having referred to the Constiation)—It is here; you are right. I supposed Mr Price-These gentlemen have talked about the Constitution of our fathers-the Constitualone, will, they say, pay the annual inter-the real oid Bible, the Constitution of our fath-ers, about which they prate so much they are

> gentleman to have his argument on the eighth section of the Constitution. Mr Price-I based no argument on it at all .-I based my argument on the resolution before the House, and then I referred to what was al-Mr Chandler-I ask the gentleman-

section, which was a mere power to lay direct taxes and raise arms.

The Speaker directed Mr Chandler to take his

Mr Chandler (while the Speaker was calling ion to order and knocking loudly with his gav-

mistaken The Speaker-It is defiance to the House and of the Chair for a gentleman to continue speak-ing when called to order by the Chair. Mr Chandler - I beg the Chair's pardon. Mr Price-I had not the least idea in the world of raising such a hubbub in the House;-

Mr Chandler-I will; but the gentleman is

A BRIGHT COMMISSIONER.-Commissioner Newton, in the January report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, copies from the St. Albans Messenger a statement of the butter and cheese shipped from that station to market by rail, for 15 years past specimen of the greatly increased supplies sent from Canada into the United States under the reciprocity treaty." Commissioner Newton is a jewel. What would The Thors.-The purse of \$100, open to the country do if such a light were to be

> PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- We are under renewed obligations to Mesere. Poland and Woodbridge for public documents of inter-

Bruryess Change -- We understand that Mr. C. E. Wyman on Church Street has sold his stock of Dry Goods to Mr. Wm H. Roberts of Shelburn, formerly a merchant at Lewis, N. Y. The establishment is temporarily closed while an inventory is being increased stock of goods.